Amendments to the Specification:

After the paragraph ending at page 3, line 16, please add the following new paragraph:

Fig. 1 shows a schematic view of a particular diversity receiver according to the present system; and

Fig. 2 shows a timing diagram according to the present system.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 17 with the following rewritten paragraph

~~The sole~~ Fig. 1 shows a schematic view of a particular diversity receiver 1 having two antenna receiving branches B1 and B2 with the help whereof a method for receiving diversity signals will be explained. Each branch B1, B2 comprises receiving means, generally referred to as Radio Frequency (RF) receiving means 2, 3. The receiver as shown comprises two respective antennas A1, A2 coupled to the RF means 2, 3 respectively. The RF means 2, 3 generally include (not explicitly shown) either or not embodied in quadrature: filters, (low noise) amplifiers, mixers, oscillators, converters, analog or digital processing means, all as generally known in the relevant art. For example from the RF means 2 and 3 one or more signals are fed to inputs 4 and 5 respectively of channel parameter estimating means 6 and 7 respectively, in order to allow these means 6 and 7 to derive therefrom respective channel parameter quantities on outputs 8 and 9 respectively. Examples of channel parameters are for example the quality of received signals in one or more channels, or the channel transfer functions e.g. amplitudes and phases of each receiving channel in each branch. The channel parameter estimating means 6 and 7 can –at wish also- derive the respective parameter signals from outputs 10 and 11 of the RF means 2 and 3. For example the quality parameters may even be derived from data signals provided by output signals from hard limiters 12 and 13, as shown by dashed

lines in ~~the~~ Fig. 1. The channel parameter signals on the outputs 8 and 9 each comprise a measure for the estimate of the received signal in that particular receiving channel of the branches B1, B2 concerned. When the parameter concerns the channel quality such quality may be the common Received Signal Strength Indication, or shortly RRSI. Another example concerns checksums, used in certain cases in a Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunication (DECT) systems. The quality measurement may either be performed continuous or not. By means of the quality signals the diversity device 1 may determine which of the antennas A1, A2 is the best to be selected. This is schematically shown in ~~the~~ Fig. 1. by means of controllable amplifiers 14 and 15 and a summing device 16 coupled to the amplifiers 14 and 15. Often both amplitude and phase information is used to ensure coherent addition of the signals in the summing device 16. In such case the controllable amplifiers 14 and 15 need to perform phase corrections. In fact in a practical embodiment it may well be that amplifiers 14 and 15 align the phases of the received signals, but do not modify the amplitudes of the signals. This process is called "equal gain combining". As described above another example of a channel parameter is the channel transfer function. Like the quality parameter the channel transfer function parameter calculation results may at least partly be exchanged between the channel parameter means 6 and 7. Possibly both the quality parameters and the channel transfer parameters may be exchanged in order to reduce the total amount of calculations for selecting the best antenna A1 or A2.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 1 with the following rewritten paragraph:

The positions of the antennas A1 and A2 are such that the instantaneous received signals thereon are not correlated. However if with respect to the received signals a time difference not equal to zero is observed then the signals show correlation, which is advantageously used in the ~~system~~ receiver 1. Generally the distance d between the antennas A1 and A2 is much larger than the wavelength of

the received signal divided by two in order to acquire optimum antenna diversity results. If the ~~system~~ receiver 1 is positioned in a vehicle moving at a speed v and if the antennas are roughly positioned on a straight line in the direction of motion, then it can be said that channel parameter estimates from the one antenna are used to better estimate the channel for the other antenna, but a time delay of d/v seconds later, as shown in Fig. 2. In another practical embodiment of the ~~system~~ receiver 1 the delay value of d/v may be estimated explicitly for example in the estimating means 6, 7. The delay value is then used for the estimated channel parameters, to optimally synchronize the estimation process in the various branches.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 14 with the following rewritten paragraph:

Although only two branches are shown in the ~~sole~~ Fig. 1 it is also possible to have more than two branches and associated antennas. In that case the respective channel estimating means may at wish exchange channel estimate information or information related thereto, such as intermediate results, or may for example all mutually exchange such information, in order to use at least a part of the channel estimate or related information in one of the branches as an aid for estimating the receiving channel in one of the other branches.